New-Dork Daily Cribune, THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Proceedings of the Seast and the Brown Reconstraints
and part the assembling of Congress, and the Pullitand part the assembling of Congress, and the Pullitmode on that occasions of the duty imposed upon a new
Pressent, is one of the best evidences of their capacity
to resize the leopes of the formions of a political avetion, at once complex and commetrical. While the difficual branches of the Government are, to a cortain
expent, independent of each other, the duties of all,
after have observed reference to the source of power.
Persuancely, nother this ayerem, no man is so high, and
see so branches, in the reale of public station, as to essept them the rectating, or in be example from the remanability, which all official functions imply.
Then the partice and intelligence of the masses, in a

Then the justice and intelligence of the masses, in a Generation this organized, is the sole reliance of the Confederace, and the only security for honost and carried deceits to its interests, against the usurpations and occurantments of power on one hand, and the as-

conflices of our relations with several foreign powers: be the new obligations resulting from a sudden exten-tion of the field of enterprise, by the spirit with which that field has been entered, and the amazing energy with which its resources for meeting the demands of

perpires of a wide-spread and devastating postilence, has left its sad traces upon some portions of our coun-try, we have still the most abundant cause for revocunt thank futness to took for an accumulation of signal mor-ers showered upon us a Nation. It is well that a con-sensures of rapid advancement and increasing a act be habitually associated with an abiding sense of dependence upon Him who holds in His hands the

cognising the wisdom of the broad principle of our religious foleration proclaimed in our funda-al law, and rejoicing in the benign influence which exerted upon our social and political condition. I all shrink from a clear dury, did I fail to express should shrink from a clear duty, did I fail to express
as deepest conviction, that we can place no secure relines upon any apparent progress, if it be not sustained by national integrity, resting upon the great
trails affected and illustrated by Divine Revelation.
In the midst of our secrow for the afflicted and sufferline, it has been consoling to see how promptly disaster
mode true neighbors of districts and cities separated
ability for manch after and cheering to watch the frem each other, and cheering to watch the unites all hearts, in all parts of this Union, when danger threatens from abroad, or calamity impends over

anderre to essential change since the adjournment of the last Congress. With some of them, questions of a Leturing character are still pending, but there are peed reasens to believe that these may all be amicably

For some years past, Great Britain has so construed the first article of the Convention of the 20th of April, 1818, in regard to the fisheries on the north-eastern coast, as to exclude our clinicus from some of the fishing grounds, to which they freely resorted for nearly a quarter of a century subsequent to the date of that treaty. The United States have never acquiesced in this construction but have excays claimed for their fishermen all the rights which they had so long enjoyed without molestation. With a view to remove all difficulties on the subject, to extend the rights of our fishermen beyond the limits fixed by the Convention of 1818, and to regulate trade between the United States and the British North American Provinces, a negatiation has been opened, with a fair prospect of a favorable result. To protect our fishermen in the enjoyment of their rights, and prevent collision between them and British fishermen. I deemed it expedient to station a naval force in that quarter during the fishing season.

Embarrassing questions have also arisen between the two Governments in regard to Central America. Great Britain has proposed to settle them by an amicable arrangement, and our Minister at London is instructed to enter into negotiations on that subject.

A Commission for adjusting the claims of our citizens against Great Britain, and those of British subjects against the United States, organized under the Convention of the 8th of February last, is now sitting in London for the transaction of business.

It is in many respects designated in the Convention of the 8th June, 1846, and especially that part which separates the Teritory of Washington from the British Provinces in the north, should be traced and marked. I therefore present the subject to your notice.

With France our relations continue on the most friendly

present the subject to your notice.

With France our relations continue on the most friendly feeting. The extensive commerce between the United States and that country, might, it is conceived, be released from some unnaccessary restrictions, to the mutual alvantage of both parties. With a view to this object, some progress has been made in negotiating a treaty of compares and payingtion.

progress has been made in negotiating a treaty of commerce and navigation.
Independently of our valuable trade with Spain, we have
important political relations with her, growing out of our
neighborhood to the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. I
am happy to announce, that since the last Congress no altempts have been made, by unauthorized expeditions
within the United States, against either of these Colonies.
Should eny movement be manifested within our
"mits, all the means at my command will be
vigorously exerted to repress it. Several annoying occurrances have taken place at Havana, or in the vicinity of the
island of Cuba, between our citizens and the Sonnish authorities. Considering the proximity of that island to our
shores,—lying as it does, in the track of trade between

thorities. Considering the proximity of that island to our shores.—lying as it does, in the track of trade between some of our principal cities—and the suspicious vigilance with which foreign intercourse, particularly that with the United States, is there guarded, a repetition of such occurrences may well be apprehended. As no diplomatic intercarse is allowed between our Consul at Havana and the captain General of Cuba, roady explanations cannot be made, or prompt redress afforded, where injury has resulted. All complaint on the part of our citizens, under the present arrangement, must be, in the first place, presented to this Government, and then referred to Spain. Spain again refers it to her local authorities in Cuba for investigation, and postpones an answer till she has heard from those authorities. To avoid these irritating and vexatious delays, a proposition has been made to provide for a direct appeal for redress to the Captain General by our Consul, in behalf of our injured fellow citizens. Hitherto, the Government of Spain has declined to enter into any such arrangement. This course on her part is deeply regretted; for, without some arrangement of this kind, the good understanding between the two countries may be exposed to occasional interruption. Our Minister at Madrid is instructed to renew the proposition, and to press it again upon the consideration of her Catholic Majesty's Government.

For several years Spain has been calling the attention

on the consideration of her Catholic Majesty's Government.

For several years Spain has been calling the attention of this Government to a claim for losses, by some of her subjects, in the case of the schooner Amistad. This claim is believed to rest on the obligations imposed by our existing treaty with that country. Its justice was admitted, in our diplomatic correspondence with the Spanish Government, as early as March, 1847; and one of my predecessors, in his annual Message of that year, recommended that provision should be made for its payment. In January last it was again submitted to Congress by the Executive. It has received a favorable consideration by Committees of both branches, but as yet there has been no final action upon it. I conceive that good faith requires its prompt adjustment, and I present it to your early and favorable consideration.

final action upon it. I conceive that good faith requires its prompt adjustment, and I present it to your early and favorable consideration.

Martin Keerta, a Hungarian by birth, came to this country in 1850, and declared his intention, in due form of law, to become a citizen of the United States. After remaining here meanly two years, he visited Turkey. While at Smyrna, he was forcibly seized, taken on board an Austrian brig of war, then lying in the harbor of that place, as there confined in irons, with the avowed design to take him time the deminions of Austria. Our Consultation, and Legation at Constantinophe interposed for his release, but their efforts were ineffectual. While thus imprised d. Commander Ingrahams, with the United States ship of war St. Louis, arrived at Smyrna, and, after inquiring into the circumstances of the case, came to the conclusion that Koszta was entitled to the protection of this Government, and took energetic and prompt measures for his release. Under an arrangement between the agents of the Cusically of the French Consul General, at Engran, there to remain until the should be diep seed of by the manal agreement of the Consuls of the respective Governments at that place. Pursuant to that agreement has been remained and is now in the United States. The Emprese of America has made the confort of our others was teach professional for the states and in now in the United States. The Empres of America has made the confort of our others was teached in the states and the furnished of the Turkesh Empare.

enty with the Empire of China, but with other Asiathona fleas

tions.

In 1830, an expedition was sent to Japan, under the command of Commodore Poers, for the parpose of opening resonance of interpose of opening resonance of interpose and of his having made known to the Emperor of Japan the adject of his cities in it is not yet acceptabled how for the Emperor will be disposed to absorbe his restrictive policy, and apon that populous country to a commercial intercourse with the Universe country to a commercial intercourse with the Universe.

populous country to a commercial intercourse with the United States.

This been my earnest desire to maintain friendly intercenters with the Governments upon this continent, and to add them in preserving good understanding among them selves. With Mexico, a dispute has action as to the true boundary line between our territory of New Mexico and the Mexicas State of Chilmahus. A former Commissioner of the United States, coupleyed in running that line purent and to the treaty of Gundalupe Hidalign, made a serious aniste the treaty of Gundalupe Hidalign, made a serious suitable in determining the initial point on the Rio Grande but, inasmuch as his decision was clearly a departure from the directions for tracing the boundary combined in that treaty, and was not concurred in by a surveyor appointed on the part of the United States, whose concurrence was necessary to give validity to that decision, this Government is not concluded thoreby. but that of Mexico takes a different view of the subject.

There are also other questions of considerable magnitude pending between the two Ropublics. Our Minister in Mexico has anyle instructions to adjust them. Negotialions have been opened, but sufficient progress has not been made therein to enable me to speak of the probable reads. Impressed with the importance of maintaining an isoble existence with the Kanshie and vielding with lib

tries may be concluded, and a lasting friendship between them confirmed and perpetuated.

Congress having provided for a full mission to the States of Central America, a minister was sont thither in July last. As yet he has had time to visit only one of these last. Nicaragua, where he was received in the most friendly manner. It is hoped that his presence and good effices will have a benign effect in composing the dissensions which prevail among them, and in establishing still more intimate and friendly relations between them respectively, and between each of them and the United States.

Considering the vast regions of this continent, and the number of States which would be made accossible by the free navigation of the river Amazon, particular attention.

indemnity to the aggrieved parties.

We are thus not only at peace with all foreign countries, but, in regard to political affairs, are exempt from any cause of serious disquietude in our domestic relations.

The controversics, which have agitated the country here.

The controversies, which have agitated the country heretofore, are passing away with the causes which produced
them and the passions which they had awakened; or, if
any trace of them remains, it may be reasonably hoped
that it will only be perceived in the zealous rivairy of all
good citizens to testify their respect for the rights of the
States, their devotion to the Union, and their common determination that each one of the States, its institutions,
its welfare, and its domestic peace shall be held alike secure under the sacred agis of the Constitution.

This new lengue of amity and of mutual confidence and
supportion which the people of the Republic have entered,
happily affords inducement and opportunity for the adoption of a more comprehensive and unembarrassed line of
policy and action, as to the great material interests of the
country, whether recarded in themselves or in connexion
with the powers of the civilized world.

The United States have continued gradually and steadily
to expand, through acquisitions of territory, which, how
much soover some of them may have been questioned, are
now universally seen and admitted to have been wise in
policy, just in character, and a great element in the advancement of our country, and, with it, of the human
race, in freedom, in prosperity, and in happlaces. The
thirteen States have grown to be thirty one, with relations
reaching to Europe on the one side, and on the other to
the distant realme of Asia.

the distant realms of Asia.

I am deeply sensible of the immense responsibility which the present magnitude of the Republic, and the diversity and multiplicity of its interests, devolves upon methe alleviation of which, so far as relates to the immediate conduct of the public business is, first, in my reliance on the wisdom and patriotism of the two Houses of Congress; and secondly, in the directions afforded me by the principles of public polity, affirmed by our fathers of the epoch of 1798, sanctioned by long experience, and consecrated anew by the overwhelming voice of the people of d anew by the overwhelming voice of the people of the United States.

crated anew by the overwhelming voice of the people of the United States.

Recurring to these principles, which constitute the organic basis of union, we perceive that, vast as are the fanctions and duties of the Federal Government, vested in, or entrusted to, its three great departments, the legislative, executive, and judicial, yet the substantive power, the popular force, and the large capacities for social and material development, exist in the respective States, which, all being of themselves well constituted republics, as they preceded, so they alone are capable of maintaining and perpetuating, the American Union. The Federal Government has its appropriate line of action in the specific and limited powers conferred on it by the Constitution, chiefly as to those things in which the States have a common interest in their relations to one another, and to foreign governments; while the great mass of interests which belong to cultivated men, the ordinary basiness of life, the springs of industry, all the diversified personal and domestic affairs of society, rest securely upon the general reserved powers of the people of the several States. There is the effective Demecracy of the nation, and there the vital essence of its being and its greatness.

Of the practical consequences which flow from the nature of the Federal Government, the primary one is the duty of administering with integrity and fidelity the high trust respect in it by the Constitution, especially in the application of the Public Funds, as drawn by taxation from the people, and appropriated to specific objects by Congress. Happily I have no occasion to suggest any radical changes

passed in it by the Constitution, especially in the application of the Public Funds, as drawn by taxation from the
people, and appropriated to specific objects by Congress.

Happily I have no occasion to suggest any radical changes
in the financial policy of the Government. Ours is almost,
if not absolutely, the solitary power of Christendom having
a surplus revenue, drawn immediately from imposts on
commerce, and therefore measured by the spentaneous enterprise and national prosperity of the country, with such
indirect relation to agriculture, manufactures, and the
products of the earth and sea, as to violate no constitutional doctrine, and yet vigorously promote the general
welfare. Neither as to the sources of the public treasure,
nor as to the manner of keeping and managing it, does any
grave controversy now prevail, there being a general acquiescence in the windom of the present system.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury will exhibit
in detail, the state of the public finances, and the condition
of the various branches of the public service administered
by that department of the Government.

The revenue of the country, levied almost insensibly to
the tax payer, goes on from year to year necrossing beyond
either the interests or the prospective wants of the Goveroment.

At the close of the facal year ending June 39, 1852 there

enther the interests or the prospective wants of the Government.

At the close of the facal year ending June 39, 1852, there remained in the Treasury a balance of fourteen million six hundred and thirty two thousand one hundred and thirty is deliver. The public revenue for the facal year million and hundred and other one to be succeeded by the territorial and start fixed deliver from customs, and to two relition four hundred and five the deliver from customs, and to two relition four hundred and five thousand seven hundred and cipit deliver from public leads and other mine liangeous courses, assessmenting together to ricty one million three hundred and thirty even thousand to ricty one million three hundred and thirty even thousand to hundred and eventy four delivers while the public expenditions for the same period, exclusive of payments on account of the public deld, amounted to forly thin and have first hundred and fifty four increases I see hundred and the first four increases I see hundred and the same period of the forly thin and have first hundred and they increased four hundred and they have delivered and they have delivered and the public first hundred and the public delty in a see delivered and the public of day in a second of the public of day in a second and and the public of day in a second and and the public of day in a second and and the public of day in a second and the line in the public of day in a second and and the public of day in a second and and the public of day in a second and and the public of day in a second and and the public of day in a second and and the public of day in a second and and the public of day in a second and and the public of day in a second and and the public of day in a second and and the public of day in a second and and the public of day in a second and and and the public of day in a second and and a second and and a second and and a second and and a second and a

Incidentally adverted to to the money market and to the induction and commercial parameter of the bounds.

The record of the above anothered adjusts, that of the
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restriction of the Tayld is of great importance and the plan
resignated by the Borrotary of the Proportion and the plan
they the dutter an contain articles, and in add to the from
their more articles may breed, and expenditly entities related
that more factors, and are not largely or at all, produced
in the country, is commended to your causility and according

You will find in the Report of the Recessary of the Treasury also, abundant proof of the entire adoptacy of the process from system to next all the requirements of the public service, and that while properly administered, it operates to the salvanings of the community in ordinary business relations.

In specificity sek your attention to sundry suggestions of improvements in the section and of seconds, especially as regards the large same of emistanding arrears due to the Government, and of other reforms to the administrative action of his department, which are indicated by the Secretary as also to the progress made in the construction of Movine Heapitale, Custom Houses, and of a new Mint in California and Assay Office in the City of New York, here tefore provided for by Congress, and also to the eminently successful progress of the Coast Survey, and of the Light House Board.

Among the objects meriting your attention will be im-

testore previded for by Congress, and also to the eminent by successful progress of the Coast Survey, and of the Light House Beard.

Among the objects meriting your attention will be important recommendations from the Secretaries of War and Navy I am fully satisfied that the Navy of the United States is not in a condition of strength and efficiency commensurate with the magnitude of our commercial and other interests, and commend to your especial attention the suggestions on this subject, made by the Secretary of the Navy. I respectfully submit that the Army, which, under our system, must always be regarded with the highest interest, as a nucleus around which the volunteer forces of the nation gather in the hour of danger, requires augmentation, or medification, to adapt it to the present extended limits and frontier relations of the country, and the condition of the Indian tribes in the interior of the continent; the necessity of which will appear in the communications of the Secretaries of War and the Lueror.

In the administration of the Poet-Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853, the gross expenditure was seven million nine hundred and eighty two thousands seven hundred and hifty six dollars; and the gross receipts, during the same period, five million nine hundred and forty-two thousands seven hundred and thirty four dollars; showing that the current revenue failed to meet the current expenses of the department by the sum of two million forty-two thousands and thirty-two dollars. The causes which, under the present postal system and laws, led inevitably to this result, are fully explained by the Beport of the Postmaster General; one great enuse being the enormous rates the department has been compelled to pay for mail service rendered by Kailroad Companies.

The exhibit in the Report of the Postmaster General of the income and expenditures by mail steamers will be found peculiarly interesting, and of a character to demand the immediate action of Congress.

Numerous and flagrant frauds

the want of sufficient evidence to warrant a conviction, but in consequence of the provisions of limitation in the existing laws.

From the nature of these claims, the remoteness of the tribunals to pass upon them, and the mode in which the proof is, of necessity, furnished, temptations to crime have been greatly stimulated by the obvious difficulties of detection. The defects in the law upon this subject are so apparent, and so fatal to the ends of justice, that your early action relating to it is most desirable.

During the last faced year, nine million, eight hundred and nineteen thousand, four hundred and eleven acres of the public lands have been surveyed, and ten million three hundred and sixty three thousand eight hundred and ninety one acres brought into market. Within the same period the sales by public purchase and private entry amounted to one million eighty-three thousand four hundred and sixty arrants, six million one hundred and forry two thousand three hundred and sixty acres; located under other certificates, nine thousand four hundred and twenty-seven acres; ceded to the State as swamp lands, sixteen million six hundred and eighty four thousand two hundred and diffy three acres; selected for railroad and other objects, under acts of Congress, one million four hundred and twenty-seven thousand four hundred and fifty seven acres. Total amount of lands disposed of within the fiscal year, twenty five millions three hundred and fifty seven acres. Total amount of lands disposed of within the fiscal year, twenty five million two hundred and fifty your housand grants, of twelve million two hundred and fifty your housand eight hundred and sinty dual three proven acres. The amount received therefor was six hundred and them; the thousand six hundred and eighty seven dollars. The quantity sold the second and third quarters of 1852, was three hundred and therefor, two million two hundred and intervolved therefor, two millions two hundred and intervolved therefor, two millions two hundred and intervolved the

twenty acres.
Warrants have been issued to 30th September last. Warrants have been issued to 30th September last, under the act of 11th February, 1847, calling for twelve million eight hundred and seventy nine thousand two hundred and eighty acres; under acts of September 28, 1850, and March 12, 1852, calling for twelve million five hundred and five theusand three hundred and sixt acres—making a total of twenty five million three hundred and eighty-four thousand six hundred and forty acres.

It is believed that experience has verified the wisdom and justice of the present system, with regard to the public domain, in most essential particulars

You will perceive, from the Report of the Secretary of the Interior, that opinions, which have often been expressed in relation to the operation of the land system, as not being a source of revenue to the Federal Treasury, were erroneous. The net profits from the sale of the public lands to June 30, 1853, amounted to the sum of fifty three million two hundred and eighty sine thousand four hundred and sixty five dollars.

lands to June 30, 1853, amounted to the sum of fifty three million two hundred and eighty nine thousand four hundred and sixty-five dollars.

I recommend the extension of the land system over the Territories of Utah and New Mexico, with such modifications as their peculiarities may require.

Regarding our public domain as chiefly valuable to provide homes for the industrious and enterprising. I am not prepared to recommend any essential change in the land system, except by modifications in favor of the actual settler, and an extension of the pre-emption principle in certain cases, for reasons and on grounds which will be fully developed in the reports to be laid before you.

Congress, representing the proprietors of the territorial domain, and charged especially with power to dispose of territory belonging to the United States, has, for a long course of years, beginning with the Administration of Mr. Jefferson, exercised the power to construct roads within the Territories: and there are so many and obvious distinctions between this exercise of power and that of making roads within the States, that the former has never been considered subject to such objections as apply to the latter, and such may now be considered the suttled construction of the power of the Federal Government upon the subject.

Numerous applications have been and no doubt will

tion of the power of the Federal Government upon the subject.

Numerous applications have been and no doubt will continue to be made for grants of land, in aid of the construction of railways. It is not believed to be within the intent and meaning of the Constitution, that the power to dispose of the public domain should be used otherwise than might be expected from a prudent proprietor, and, therefore, that grants of land to aid in the construction of roads should be restricted to cases where it would be for the interest of a proprietor, under like circumstances, thus to contribute to the construction of these works. For the practical operation of such grants thus far, in advancing the interests of the States in which the works are located, and at the same time the substantial interests of all the other States, by enhancing the value and promoting the rapid sale of the public domain, I refer you to the Report of the Secretary of the Interior. A careful examination, however, will show that this experience is the result of a just discrimination, and will be far from affording encouragement to a reckless or indiscriminate extension of the principle.

In concequence of which, the States of Florids, Whencede, Lows, Tosse, and California, and Species of other States, are in effect excluded from the first benefits of the general system, by the functions of the Court being developed on the District Judges in all those States, or parts

The spirit of the Constitution and a don regard to just The spirit of the Constitution and a decreased to positive require that all the State of the Union should be placed in the same faming in regard to the policial tribronals. I therefore command to your consideration this important endpot, which is no pluggment domands the speedy action of Congress. I will present to you, if documed desirable, a plan, which I am prepared to recommend, for the collegement and modification of the present judicial system.

The act of Congress establishing the Smithsonius Institution provided that the President of the United States, and the constitution provided that the President of the United States, and

ulness.

I have emitted to ask your favorable consideration for the estimates of works of a local character in twenty seven the estimates of works of a local character in twenty seven

I have emitted to ask your favorable consideration for the estimates of works of a local character in tweaty seven of the thirty one States, amounting to one million seven hundred and fifty four thousand five hundred dollars, because, independently of the grounds which have so often been urged against the application of the Federal Revenue for works of this character, inequality with consequent injustice is inherent in the nature of the proposition, and because the plan has proved entirely inadequate to the accomplishment of the objects sought.

The subject of internal improvements, claiming alike the interest and good will of all, has, nevertheless been the basis of much political discussion, and has stood as a deep graven line of division between statesmen of eminent ability and patriotism. The role of strict construction of all powers delegated by the States to the General Government has arrayed itself, from time to time against the rapid progress of expenditures from the National Treasury on works of a local character within the States. Memorable as an epoch in the history of this subject is the Message of President Jackson, of the 7th of May, 1830, which met the system of internal improvements in its comparative infancy; but so rapid had been its growth, that the projected appropriations in that year for works of this character had risen to the alarming amount of more than one hundred millions of dollars.

In that message the President admitted the difficulty of bringing back the operations of the Government to the construction of the Constitution set up in 1738, and marked it as an admonitory proof of the necessity of grarding that instrument with sleepless vigitance, against the authority of precedents, which had not the sanction of its most plainly defined powers.

of precedents, which had not the sanction of its most plainly defined powers.

Our Government exists under a written compact between sovereign States, uniting for specific objects, and with specific grants to their general agent. If, then, in the progress of its administration, there have been departures from the terms and intent of the compact, it is, and will ever be, proper to refer back to the fixed standard which our fathers left us, and to make a stern effort to conform our action to it. It would seem that the fact of a principle having been resisted from the first by many of the wisest and most patriotic men of the Ropublic, and a policy having prevoked constant strife, without arriving at a conclusion which can be regarded as satisfactory to its most earnest advocates, should suggest the inquiry whether there may not be a plan likely to be crowned by happier results. Without perceiving any sound distinction, or intending to assert any principle as opposed to improvements needed for the protection of internal commerce, which does not equally apply to improvements upon the scalouard for the protection of foreign commerce. I sulmit to you, whether it may not be safely anticipated that, if the policy were once settled against appropriations by the General Government for local improvements for the benefit of commerce, localities requiring expenditures would not, by modes and means clearly legitimste and proper, raise the fund necessary for such construction as the safety or other interests of their commerce might require.

If that can be regarded as a system, which, in the ex-

such construction as the safety or other interests of their commerce might require.

If that can be regarded as a system, which, in the ex-perience of more than thirty years, has at no time so com-manded the public judgment as to give it the character of a settled policy—which, though it has produced some works of conceded importance, has been attended with an expenditure quite disproportionate to their value—and has resulted in squandering large sums upon objects which have answered no valuable purpose—the interests of all the States require it to be abandoned, unless hopes may be indulged for the future which find no warrant in the nest.

With an anxious desire for the completion of the works which are regarded by ail, good citizens with sincere interest, I have deemed it my duty to ask at your hands a deliberate reconsideration of the question, with a hope that, animated by a desire to promote the permanent and substantial interests of the country, your windom may prove equal to the task of devising and maturing a plau, which, applied to this subject, may promise something better than constant strife, the suspension of the powers of local enterprise, the exciting of vain hopes, and the disappointment of cherished expectations.

In expending the appropriations made by the last Congress, several cases have grisen in relation to works for the improvement of harbors, which involve a question as to the right of soil and jurisdiction, and have threatened condict between the authority of the State and General Governments. The right to construct a breakwater, jotty, or dom, would seem, necessarily, to carry with it the power to protect and preserve such constructions. This can only be effectually done by having jurisdiction over the soil. But no clause of the Constitution is found, on which to rest the claim of the United States to exercise jurisdiction over the soil of a State, except that conferred by the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution. It is, then, submitted, whether, in all cases where constructions are to be erected by the General Government, the right of soil should not first be obtained, and legislative provision be made to cover all such cases.

For the progress made in the construction of roads within the territories, as provided for in the appropriations of the last Congress, I refer you to the Report of the Secretary of War.

There is one subject of a domestic nature, which, from

in the territories, as provided for in the appropriations of the last Congress, I refer you to the Roport of the Secretary of War.

There is one subject of a domestic nature, which, from its intrinsic importance, and the many interesting questions of future policy which it involves, cannot fail to receive your early stiention. I allude to the means of communication, by which different parts of wide expanse of our country are to be placed in closer connexion for the purposes both of defense and commercial intercourse, and more especially such as appertain to the communication of those great divisions of the Union, which lie on the opposite sides of the Rocky Mountains.

That the Government has not been unmindful of this heretofore, is apparent from the aid it has afforded, through appropriations for mail facilities and other purposes. But the general subject will now present itself under aspects more imposing and more purely national, by reason of the surveys ordered by Congress, and now in the process of completion, for communication by railway across the Continent, and wholly within the limits of the Maited States.

The power to declare war, to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a navy, and to call forth the militia to execute the laws, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, was conferred upon Congress, as means to provide for the common defense, and to protect a territory and a population now widespread and vastly multiplied. As incidental to and indispensable for the exercise of this power, it must sometimes be necessary to construct military roads and protect harbors of refuge. To appropriations by Congress for such objects, no sound objection can be raised. Happily for our country, its peaceful policy and rapidly increasing population impose upon us no urgent necessity for preparation, and leave but few trackless deserts between assailable points and a patriotic people ever ready and generally able to protect them. These necessary links, the enterprise and energy of our people are stea

avail, it is most wise for the General Government to leave to that and individual watchfulness the location and execution of all means of communication.

The surveys before alluded to were designed to ascertain the most practicable and economical route for a Rail road from the Mississippi to to the Pacific Ocean. Parties are now in the field making explorations, where previous examinations had not supplied sufficient, data, and where there was the best reason to hope the object sought might be found. The means and time being both limited, it is not to be expected that all the accurate knowledge desired will now be obtained, but it is hoped that much and important information will be added to the stock previously posassed, and that partial, if not fall reports of the surveys ordered, will be received, in time for transmission to the two Houses of Congress, on or before the first Monday in February next, as required by the act of appropriation. The magnitude of the anterprise contemplated has aroused, and will doubtless continue to accide, a very general interest throughout the country. In its political, his commercial, and its military bearings, it has varied great, and horeasing claims to consideration. The heavy expense, the great delay and, at times, fatality attending travel by either of the isthmus reades, have domostered the sax analogs, which would result from interest commencation by such each and capal means as a retired would be acquired. there was the best reason to hope the object sought might be found. The means and time being both limited, it is coveries in release and art, have contributed largely to the improve ments of the age, without, in many instances, securing for themselves anything like an adequate reward. For meny interesting details upon this subject I refer you to the appropriate reports, and especially urge upon your to the appropriate reports, and especially urge upon your to the appropriate reports, and especially urge upon your to the appropriate reports, and especially urge upon your to the appropriate reports, and especially urge upon your to the appropriate reports, and especially urge upon your to the appropriate reports, and especially urge upon your to the appropriate reports, and especially urge upon your to the appropriate reports, and especially urge upon your to the appropriate reports, and especially urge upon your to the appropriate reports, and especially urge upon your to the appropriate reports, and especially urge upon your to the appropriate reports, and especially urge upon your to the appropriate reports, and especially urge upon your to the appropriate reports, and especially urge upon your to the appropriate reports, and especially urge upon your to the appropriate reports, and especially urge upon your to the appropriate reports, and especially urge upon your to the upon the appropriate reports, and especially urge upon your to the appropriate transfer and the action to the District of Commits, and of the Army and Navy of the United Markov is a relation to the District of Columbia, and of the Army and Navy of the United Markov is a relation to the District of Columbia, and of the Army and Navy of the United Markov is a relation to the District of the exception of particular to the unconstant which the exception of particular to the unconstant which the second of the action of the

Interest, as well as of common facility and attachment to the Union, I shall be disposed, so fer as my action is constructed to follow the lights of the constitution, as expended and illustrated by those whose opinions and expenditions constitute the seasonand of my political faith in regard to the powers of the government. It is, I trust not accessing to any, that no granders of outerprise, and no present a good indiscensed powering perpetuion, and the path, which experiences here proved to be safe, and which is new realised with the glow of prespecity and lagituate constitutional progress. We can afford to wall, but we cannot afford to overlook the ack of our security. It is no part of my purpose to give promisence to any subject, which may properly be regarded as set at rest by the deliberate independs of the people. But while the present is bright with promise, and the future fall of damand and industration. If its dangers serve not as beacons, they will evidently foil to fold the object of a wise dasign. When the grave shall have closed over all, who are now so-deavoring to meet the obligations of daty, the year 1850 will be recurred to as a period filled with anxious apprehension. A successful war had just terminated. Peace brought with it a vast augmentation of territory. Disturbing questions are see, bearing upon the domestic institutions of one portion of the confederacy, and involing the constitutions ir rights of the States. But, notwithstanding differences of opinion and sentiment, which then existed in relation to details and specific provisions, the acquisescence of distinguished citizens, whose devotion to the Union can never be doubted, has given renewed vigor to our institutions, and restored assesse of repose and security to the public mind throughout the confederacy. That this repeate its outfer no check during my official term, if have power to avert it, those who placed me here may be assured. The wisdom of men, who knew what independence cost—who had put all at stake upon the informatics o was regarded as sacred in the eye of honor, and indepensable for the great experiment of civil liberty, which, environed with inherent difficulties, was yet borne forward in apparent weakness by a power superior to all obstacles. There is no condemnation which the voice of Freedom will not pronounce upon us should we prove faithless to this great trust. While men inhabiting different parts of this great pointent can no more be expected to hold the same opinions or entertain the same sentiments, than every variety of climate or soil can be expected to franish the same agricultural products, they can unite in a common object and sustain common principles essential to the maintenance of that object. The gallant men of the South and the North could stand together during the struggle of the Revolution; they could stand together in the more trying period which succeeded the clangor of arms. As their united valor was adequate to slithe trisks of the camp and dangers of the field, so their united wisdom proved equal to the greator task of founding, upon a deep and broad basis, institutions, which it has been our privilege to enjoy, and will ever be our most sacred duty to sustain. It is but the feeble expression of a faith strong and universal, to say that their sons, whose blood mingled so often upon the same field, during the war of 1812, and who have more recently borne in triumph the flag of the country upon a foreign soil, will never permit altenation of feeling to weaken the power of their united efforts, our internal dissentions to paralyze the great arm of freedom, uplifted for the vinitication of self government.

I have thus briefly presented such suggestions as seem to me especially worthy of your-consideration. In providing for the present, you can hardly fail to avail your-selves of the light, which the experience of the past casts upon the future.

The growth of our population has now brought us, in the

The growth of our population has now brought us, in the destined career of our national history, to a point at which it well behooves us to expand our vision over the vast per-

well behoves us to expand our vision over the variety spective.

The successive deconnial returns of the census since the adeption of the constitution have revealed a law of steady progressive development, which may be stated, in general terms, as a duplication overy quarter century. Carried ferward, from the point siready reached, for only a short period of time as applicable to the existence of a nation, this law of progress, if unchecked, will bring us to almost incredible results. A large allowance for a diminished proportional effect of emigration would not very materially reduce the estimate, while the increased average duration of human life, known to have already resulted from the scientific and hygicaic improvements of the past fifty years, will tend to keep up through the next fifty, or perhaps hundred, the same ratio of growth which has been thus revealed in our past progress; and to the influence of these causes may be added the indux of of laboring masses from eastern Asia to the Pacific side of our possessions, together with the probable accession of the populations already existing in other parts of our homisphere, which, within the period in question, will feel, with yearly increasing force, the natural attraction of soly out, the are destined to swarm with the fast growing republics, and seek the privilege of being admitted within its safe and happy boson, transforring with themselves, by a peaceful and healthy process of incorporation, spacious regions of virgin and exaberant soil, which are destined to swarm with the fast growing and fast-spreading millions of our race.

These considerations seem fully to justify the presumption, that the law of population above stated, will continue to act with undiminished effect, through at least the next half century: and that thousands of persons who have already arrived at maturity, and are now exercising the rights of freemen, will close their eyes on the spectacle of more than one hundred millions of population embraced within the majestic proportions

must thus assume, within a future so near at hand, as scarcely to be beyond the present of the existing genera-tion.

It is evident that a confederation so vast and so varied,

scarcely to be beyond the present of the existing generation.

It is evident that a confederation so vast and so varied, both in numbers and in territorial extent, in habita and in interests, could only be kept in national cohesion by the strictest fidelity to the principles of the Constitution, as understood by those who have adhered to the most restricted construction of the powers granted by the people and the States. Interpreted and applied according to those principles, the great compact adapts itself with healthy ease and freedom to an unlimited extension of that beingn system of federative self government, of which it is our glorious and, I trust, immortal charter. Let us, then, with redoubled vigilance, be on our guard against yielding to the temparition of the exercise of doubtful powers, even under the pressure of the motives of conceded temporary advantage and apparent temporary expediency.

The minimum of Federal Government, compatible with the maintenance of national unity and efficient action in our relations with the rest of the world, should afford the rule and measure of construction of our powers under the general clauses of the Constitution. A spirit of strict deference to the sovereign rights and dignity of every State, rather than a disposition to subordinate the States into a provincial relation to the central authority, should characterize all our exercise of the respective powers temporarily vested in us as a sacred trust from the generous confidence of our constituents.

In like manner, as a manifestly indispensable condition of the perpetuation of Union, and of the realization of thet magnificent national future adverted to, does the duty become yearly stronger and clearer upon us, as citizens of the meyer and states to cultivate a fraternal and affectionate spirit, language, and conduct, in regard to other States, and in relation to the varied interests, institutions, and habits of sentiment and opinion, which may respectively characterize them. Mutnal forboarance, respect, and non-in

servive.

In still snother point of view, is an important practical duty engrested by this consideration of the magnitude of dimensions, to which our political system, with its corresponding machinery of government, is so rapidly expanding. With increased vigilance does it require us to caltivate the cardinal virtues of public fragality and official integrity and purity. Public affairs ought to be so confined that a stilled conviction shall pervale the entire Union, that reading about of the highest tone and standard of public morality marks every part of the administration and legislation of the General Government. Thus will the federal assum, whatever expansion times and progress have give by continues more and more deeply record in the large and confidence of the people.

That when recomment, which is as far reconved from particular was from correct and contracting active account in the bree and confidence of the people. That when recommend, which is as far reconved from particular and reconfidence of the people.

That when recomment, which is as far reconved from particular as from correct closed, which will these a upon the desire of the people of the peo

Alabams, where, on the eighteenth day of April, in the most caim and peaceful way, his long and eminently use-ful nerses was terminated.

Entertaining salimited confidence in your intelligent and patriotic devotion to the public interest, and being conselves of no motives on my part which are not inseparable from the honor and advancement of my country. It hope it may be my privilege to deserve and secure, not only your cordial cooperation in great public measures, but also those relations of mutual confidence and regard which it is always so desirable to cultivate between members of coordinate branches of the Government.

Washington, D. C. Den 5, 1831.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

The Annual Letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting to Congress, (in advance of his Aunual Report) his estimates of the required Appropriations for the ensuing years service has been laid on

Washington, Monday, Dec. 5, 1853. Washington, Monday, Dec. 5, 1833.

The following are the estimates of appropriations, the first table giving the estimated deficiencies for the present fiscal year, and the second table the estimates for the year

TERASURY DEAFREMENT,

Wednesday, November 23, 1833.

Sir: Agreeably to a joint resolution of Congress, of
January 7, 1846, I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the House of Representatives printed estimates of additional appropriations required to complete the
service of the present fiscal year and previous years, viz :

Civil list foreign intercourse and miscallengue, includes a service.

Saval establishments

Total

1 am, very respectfully, your abedient servant,
JAMES GUTHRIE, Secretary of the Treasury.

To Hen. Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THEASURY DEFARTMENT, Nov. 23, 1853.

SIR: Agreeably to a joint resolution of Congress of Jacusry 7, 1846. I have the honor to transmit for the information of the House of Representatives, printed estimates of he appropriations proposed to be made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855, as follows:

Civil List, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous, including the expenses of collecting the revenue from sales of public lands, public buildings, expenses of Overts, and definite the expenses of collecting the revenue from sales of public lands, public buildings, expenses of Overts, and definite Department \$10,941 (92.30).

Fernions Indian Department Army proper, &c.
Millery Academy.
Fernications ordence, &c.
Nava Franchishment.
Steam Mail service. To the estimates are added statements showing: 1. The appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855, mailer y former acts of Congress of a permanent and indefinite

43.265.716 1

684,572 90 765,300 34 1,963,157 50 115,000 00 981,843 80

turns to the Treasury Department, but is doubtless very inaccurate. Millions of dollars in specie are imported, and perhaps as many millions exported, with out being reported to the Custom-Houses:
STATEMENT exhibiting the amount of Cola and Bullion imported and exported annually from IER to IESS, inclusive; and also the amount of Importation over Exportation and of Exportation over Importation, during the same years.

Excess of Excess of

22,213,540 1,246,592

"Years ending Sept. 30. (Nine menths to June 30. 1Year ending The following table is blind and mischievous. Part

Total, \$278,678,615 \$293,150,070 \$112,361,545

of these balances consist of the defalcations of Revenue Officers and insolvent Banks, since the formation of the Federal Government : a part consists of money regularly in the hands of Sub-Treasurers, collectors and disbursing officers, and a part of sums in dispute between the Government and its subordinates. The table proves nothing, explains nothing, and is good for nothing

for the last fiscal year was \$2,245,017, viz: At New York #792,574 At Boston #201,521
At Philadelphia [75,66] At Salimore 142,795
At New Orleans .200,000 At Charmenin, S. C. 63,340
And the balance at lesser ports, many of them collecting little or no revenue, but operating as a check on smuggling. [San Francisco seems to be omitted.]

Of Treasury Notes, only \$16,700 were redeemed during the last fiscal year. We presume they are now

A Museum Wan -Says The Cincinnati Sun;

A NUMBER OF MAR — Says The Constraint's Sun:

A row between the insects appears to be raging over the Khites, at least the addition of two (forman saffred payers, enabled the Mangama and the Wang, had a little fuse any hi bertoy less. The relities of the strat paper, which is at war with the lablest, came to a public heave where the Disade of the Princip habitually congregate. He was there early a few minutes whose he was sent out of doors by early a few minutes whose he was sent out of doors by early a few minutes whose he was sent out of doors he called the Princip to the advant a some hards words passed between the analysis and the police were about the first out of the Mangania. As the police were also the first the police were also the first the police were also the first the police that the police were also the first the first than the safe was transmissed in the Police that the police were also the first of the police that the police were also the first of the police that the present of the first of the police were also the police that the police were also the police that the present of the police were also the police. As the police were also the police that the present of the present high the present in the large was electronical that the plant of the police as the police of the present of the police and the police of the present of the police and the police of the present of the police and the police of the present of the police and the police of the po